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TWELVE PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circu lation of any Sunday paper in Indiana Price five cents.

MRS. CLEVELAND. Probably every titizen, irrespective of poli tics, feels a friendly interest in Mrs. Cleve land for the reason that she is a young, and amiable, and pretty woman in a conspicuo and peculiarly trying position. The members of her husband's party, however, regard her with a worshipful gratitude which has no parallel in the history of the country. The source ' this feeling is less flattering to herself than might be desired. Other men with handsome, intelligent and equally amiable wives have gone into the presidential race, and have been elected and spent years in the White House without one tithe of the adulation paid to these wives that Mrs. Cleveland has received. The general public took the same friendly interest in these ladies that i now feels for her, but its sense of propriety and decency would have been shocked had their names been as freely used as hers. To be sure, the former Presidents were men of such character and personal popularity that not necessary to create kindly centiment in their behalf by dragging in the female members of their families on all seions and calling attention to their attions. There is also reason to believe that not one of Mr. Cleveland's predecessors but would have protested vigorously had their own individual and political claims been ignored while the politicians rehearsed the praises of his wife; and this resentment would have been not on his own account, but on hers. The excess of Democratic gratitude is, perhaps, easy to be accounted for. Other men have married without exciting wonder or altering, in any way, their attitude to the In Mr. Cleveland's case, however, twenty-five years of a life to which his friends blotted woman's For it. his transformation into a respectable family man at her hands, they are eternally grate ful. They have a right to be; but this does not justify them in taking the liberties they

. the mire should retire from business.

do with her name and her personality. They

have gushingly dubbed her the "uncrowned

queen of American womanhood," but Ameri-

can womanhood is not honored, but disgraced,

by having the picture of its "queen" hawked

about on the streets, hung up in beer saloons

and worn as decorations by red-nosed bum

mers. In behalf of Frances Cleveland

American women should protest. A political

party which cannot conduct a campaign

without dragging its candidate's wife through

DISSATISFIED AUTHORS. The failure of the Indianapelis public to attend the convention of the Writers' Association seems to have been taken deeply to heart by the members of that body, and to have caused such resentment that a proposition hold the next meeting elsewhere has been favorably considered. This is all wrong, and betrave not only undue sensitiveness, but a misconception of the nature, or of what should be the nature, of their own gatherings. Un til this organization was formed, authors were seldom considered-collectively, but were regarded individually as being somewhat isolated from others of their kind. If the public was inclined for a time to look upon the association in a humorous light, and even to speak of it in flippant terms, it was not out of disrespect to the authors themselves, but from a feeling that they were not practical, and really had but a vague idea of their own purpose in coming together. However, after the association had been formed, subjects selected for discussion and a programme of work arranged, the affair took on a different aspect, and the matter-of-fact observers came to regard it less as a mutual admiration society than as a club of professional workers, whose object was mutual instruction and profit Viewed in this light it seemed rather an admirable thing. It was readily understood that technical matters. tricks of the trade, methods of composition, the business side of literature, etc., might be discussed to the benefit of all concerned, and experiences exchanged and sample productions read to their entertainment and edification. In these professional matters, however, the general public is not deeply interested. It augur well for the heavenly calmaess and cares little, for instance, about the exact | peace which was promised; but it was hoped tanding of dialect in literature, or the preelse line of separation between the real and the ideal in fiction; what it wants is good dialest and entertaining novels. It wants the | all would be well. This hope is dashed b result, in short, and is willing to ignore the | the reports from the Wabash. The truth Moreover, it has a hesitation about | seems to be that close association with the rading upon the convent in. There are, Democracy has caused a deterioration of

as one author said, other literary societies the city, but what he did not say nor apparently realize was that they are of an entirely different order from the Writers' Association. The latter is composed of producers, those who write for publication, of professional authors, or amateurs with professional ambitions. The ordinary literary club is made up with a view to pursuing special courses of study or reading, and is meant only for the personal improvement of its members. They have certain interests in common with the authors, but not more than have clubless people of cultivated tastes. A great many conventions assemble in Indianapolis. Doctors meet and discuss the newest discoveries in medical science, the preachers, in solemn conclave, readjust their creeds and wrangle over doctrines. The public does not attend their gatherings; it feels that it has no business there, and is content to know that it will profit in the one instance by having its ills cured after the most approved methods and in the other by having its soul saved according to the latest-revised theological plan. By organizing, the writers have classed themselves as profession apart, and it is no indication their case more than in the others that the community lacks sympathy with them be cause it does not fleck to their hall. It knows it will eventually reap the benefit in the im proved literature which will doubtless result. Of course, if this theory of the association's being is incorrect, and, instead of gathering of bright men and women of similar pursuits for the purpose of making each other's acquaintance and profiting thereby, it is intended for the special entertainment of the world at large, there is nothing to be said, save that the fact should have been distinctly advertised in advance. However it may be, the dissatisfied ones should quiet their perturbed spirits and rest secure in the knowledge that Indianapolis regards them with the ndest feelings and hopes they will their sessions elsewhere, but will continue t radiate sweetness and light from this central and convenient point as heretofore.

THE COUNCILS AND THE CITY. If City Councils could be brought to a clearer nderstanding of their proper functions and relations to the public, it would oftentimes aid them in dealing with questions of munici-

pal policy. The councilmanic mind nowadays is apt to be confused and misled by side issues, political, personal or other, which have no legitimate connection with the city government, and which ought to be rigidly excluded from its councils. Ward politics are largely responsible for this. It is very questionable whether the division of a city into wards for political purposes is not productive of more evil than good. At all events, ward politics have no business and should have no place in a City Council. Neither should any local, personal or corporate interest save that of the city at large and the people as a whole. The point for Councils to bear in mind is that the city is a corporation, of which the people are the stockholders and the Councils the directors. Their duties to the city and the public are precisely analogous to those of a board of directors to the stockholders of a corporation. They are trustees to manage the affairs of the city for the benefit and in the interests of the people. If they fail to do this it is breach of trust. The law prescribes limitations to the power of a City Council, and within these limitations it is expected to act solely and singly for the public welfare, regardless of all side issues, political or otherwise. Anything more or less than this is a betrayal of duty, if not a violation of law. A City Council is to look out for the interests of the city it represents as against any and all other interests, first, last, and all the time. A clear

EQUAL SUFFRAGE SCRAPPING MATCH.

mind under a variety of circumstances.

conception of this idea and what it involves

may be found useful to the councilmanic

That women will purify politics can hardly e doubted-to do so would be heresy after the many assertions to that effect from high sources-but it is much to be regretted that their advent into the political field is attended with features that cannot, by the widest stretch of charity, be regarded as of a purifying nature. When women received the formal indorsement of the Prohibition convention, and it was officially announced that they ought to have equal political rights, it was thought by some that the millennium was at hand. Reports from Wabash county, however, indicate that this idea was incorrect, or that if the millennium is coming it will arrive by some other route. Certainly Miss Willard and the rest hardly anticipated that the Prohibition campaign would be opened with a sparring match between two members of the elect sex. To call it a sparring match is to speak politely. What the Wabash women really indulged in, if report is cor rect. was a knock-down fight, which fists and clubs figured actively and of which bloody noses, black eyes and torn clothes were the result. It will scarcely be maintained that there is anything of an elevating character about this. Manifestations of the same sort have always been common in Democratic meetings, where the participants in the proceedings were all of the masculine gender; but these scrapping matches have not been held up as examples for the coming voter to follow, especially if the coming voter was to be a woman. On the contrary, it was urged by the ardent advocates of equal suffrage that the entrance of women into the pub lic arena would eliminate the "shindy" and the bludgeon, and that the knock-down style of argument would give way to the soft and wooing methods peculiar to the gentle beings when they want their own way. To be sure, the emotional demonstrations of the leaders of the movement in the late Prohibition convention, their gestures, their disheveled hair and general disregard of appearances, did not that as this gathering was exceptional, th sweet feminine instinct would itself in future meetings and

character in the prohibitionists. As St. John practically acknowledged, they are the open allies of the Democratic party, and what so natural as that the force of example should overcome the natural tendency to propriety and respectability. One swallow does not make a summer, nor does one scrapping-match destroy the reputation of all the members of the third party; but taking that Wabash affair in connection with the demonstrations at the national convention, will, it is to be feared, create an impression that equal suffrage of the third-party brand is not one of the things for which the country is pining. As a friend of the cause in a general way, the Journal regrets

"What's the News?" A collection of songs designed to promote the gospel of prohibition was largely advertised during the continuance of the recent national Prohibition convention, under the title of "What's the News!" Probably not one in a hundred of the members of the convention, or of the visitors, knew the origin of the title of their professional hymn-book. The Journal's reminiscent can let a little light in upon the affair. In 1840-41 the first temperance movement in this country took on the aspect and importance of a tional reformation. It began in Baltimore, and was called the "Washingtonian Temperance Reform." It was addressed solely to the victims of alcoholism, and aimed, like the present Murphy reform, to do its good work by changing inclinations and associations of the drinker, and not by a compulsory restriction or suppression of the seller. Its first evangelist in this city was a reformed drinker and gambler by the name of Matthews, as the reminiscent thinks. He had a measure of homely, forceful eloquence in his harangues, or sermons, that commanded instant interest and had close attention. He held meetings in the old court-house, and made them a good deal like religious revival meetings. He began with a song of a temperance inspiration, followed with a prayer sometimes, and a lecture that was as much sermon as speech. The court-house was crowded with his auditors, and many a "hard case" signed the pledge, sometimes to break it in a month, some times to stick till the last day in the morning. The favorite song, both of the missionary and the audience, was called, like the recent Prohibition song book. "What's the News?" It is forty-eight years since the Journal's reminiscent has heard it, or thought of it, and his memory may not be accurate, but as he remembers, it

ran thus: Whene'er we meet, we kindly greet. Saying 'what's the news, what's the news, What is the order of the day, what's the news? Oh, I have got good news to tell The temperance cause is prospering well, The drunkard's now a sober man

And doing all the good he can, That's the news, that's the news This usually was the opening hymn of the services, so to speak, and became as familiar to the residents of half a century ago as any camp-meeting song or lyric of the Harrison "Log Cabin" campaign. The "unrespective" boys of that day-the grandfathers of to-day-parodied the song, as they would ·have parodied the angelic chorus over the stable of Bethlehem if they had been there, but nothing changed the hold this first temperance hymn held upon the popular feeling of the city The boys made the song say:

I have got good news to tell,
The temperance has gone to—well,
No matter where; the drink will come,
And it'll be quare if we don't get some.

This temperance movement, though it lost force, as all reforms do in their later stages, never wholly gave place to the social conditions it had met and displaced.

James Freeman Clarke. Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the eminent Unitarian minister, who died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on Friday, was one of the most distinguished men of the country. He was born at Hanover, N. H., on April 4, 1810. He was an infant when his parents removed to Newton, Mass., and he was educated in Boston, receiving his preparatory education from the Rev. James Freeman and at the Boston Latin School. At sixteen years of age he became a student at Harvard. During the last year of his collegiate course he formed a valuable friendship with Margaret Fuller, Countees d'Ossoli. This was continued in a daily correspondence during the four years in which Mr. Clarke studied at the Harvard Divinity School. Her influence is said to have led him to abandon a preference for the law for that of the Christian ministry. When he was twenty-three he accepted the call to a pastorate at Louisville, Ky. While living there, in 1836, he founded, and for the following three years edited, the magazine in which appeared Ralph Waldo Emerson's earliest published poems. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Dr. Channing were also among the contributors to "The Western Messenger," which was valued, among other excellent features, for its pictures of contemporary Southern customs. In 1839 Mr. Clarke was mar ried. He lelt Louisville in 1840, and returned to Boston, which has been the scene of his almost incessant toils ever since. In 1841 he founded the Church of the Disciples, where the principle that "pews shall not be sold, rented or taxed," has been maintained from the beginning. health broke down in 1850 from excessive applieation to literary and pulpit work, and he rested the next three years. Five years before he created some excitement and a part of his church seceded on account of his exchanging pulpits with Theodore Parker. The creed of his own church, as explicitly stated by him, is "faith in Jesus Christ as a teacher and master; its aim, the study and practice of Christianity." Dr. Clarke encouraged the anti-slavery crusade. During his long career he has held various official positions, having been a member of the board of education, a trustee of the public library, and a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1883. In 1873 he was a delegate to the Repub lican State convention at Worcester, and he was also a delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President.

MINOR MENTION.

THE Council should not lose sight of the fact that the city wants electric lights. The people have not lost sight of it. We do not mean to say that the Council should take hasty or premature action in the premises, for at the present stage of electric science and electric lighting it is not advisable to act without due deliberation. What ever action is taken should be such as will stand the test of time. But with this qualification the Council should understand that the city wants electric light and expects the Council to take the necessary steps for securing it. It is the light of the future, and its feasibility is quite sufficiently demonstrated to justify its introduction here. The Council must take no step backward in the matter. Indianapolis is facing to the front, and must keep moving in that direction.

THE New York law abolishing hanging and substituting electricity as a means of inflicting the death penalty, makes other changes to the present code of criminal procedure. Thus it provides that a prisoner sentenced to death shall be immediately conveyed by the sheriff to one of the State prisons, and there kept in solitary con finement until the day of execution, to be visited only by officers, or by his relatives, physician, clergyman or counsel. The court imposing the sentence shall name merely the week within which the execution is to take place, the partic-

ular day within such week being left to the disretion of the principal officer of the prison The execution is required to be practically rivate, only officials, clergymen, physicians, and a limited number of citizens being allowed to be present. After the execution funeral ervices may be held within the prison walls. and the body shall be delivered into the enetody of relatives, if requested, otherwise, it stall be lecently interred within the prison grounds. All these provisions are in the direction of reform, tending to do away with the maudlin and morbid practice of making heroes of condemned

A London cablegram says a pagie has occurred n the market for diamond mine shares, some shares falling five per cent. Speculation in dia mond mine shares is as common in London and Paris as speculation in railroad stocks is in New York. There are four diamond mines in South Africa, and last year they paid in dividends \$10,000,000. The stock fluctuates in value much the same as other mining stocks, depending on the returns. The four mines referred to are all situated within a radius of one and a half mile. The capital invested in them is \$70,000,000, and they produced last yeas 3,646,8992 carate, valued at \$20,000,000 in the rough in round numbers. The value per carat will run from \$10 to \$50. cutting the yield last worth probably \$40,000. 000, about \$12,000,000 worth being im orted to the United States.

A WEATHER prophet, who says he has "no de sire to create a sensation nor to cause useless alarm," predicts storms of unusual severity during the last week of June. The reason assigned is that "the earth and Mercury will pass the sun's equator and Venus its equinoctial between the 18th and 28th of June, and if there is anything in planetary meteorology these three astronomical events coming so close together will cause an increase of electrical potency and thereby augment the force of the storms." If the storms come the prediction holds; otherwise generous and confiding public will please consider it off.

THE editor of the Muscatine Journal, who has ust returned from the Methodist General Conference, says of the New York papers: "Aside from treating the conference in a measly way, they are the poorest papers for their opportunity the entire country." The wo Muscatine man has but just discovered this. The superiority of the New York papers has been little but a tradition for many years, and their deficiencies have long excited the surprise of Western publishers. The best newspapers. as well as the best of a good many other things truly American, is found on this side of the

PH, agent and confidential friend MR. RAN of Ann Odeli , Diss Debar, the New York spiritnalistic fraud who swindled'lawyer Marsh, testified in court the other day that he once asked the Madame if she were not afraid Marsh would "tumble." She replied: "I ain't afraid of God Almighty, man or devil. I've had hard knocks all my life, and now I'm going to live in luxury." Ann Odelia omitted one element from her calculations. She defied God, man and the devil with tolerable success, but wilted when Mrs. Diss Debar No. 1 put in an unexpected appear-

Or all the vicious practices of modern times there is none more insidious, demoralizing and corrupting to youth than the sale of obscene pictures. In spite of an occasional protest from the press, there is reason to believe this infamous traffic is increasing. Many cigarette-dealers are engaged in it, and the boy who injures his body by cigarette-smoking is also poisoned in his mind and morals by the gift of an indecent picture. The traffic is a disgrace to our civilization, and the persons who engage in it should be prosecuted and punished to the utmost limit of the law.

THE New York Sun is at a loss for a word to lescribe the infliction of death by electricity. It says. "We cannot say that the victim of capital punishment has been electrified, for a man may be so without death. A case of execution by electricity is an electricide; and we can say that a man, after undergoing the death penalty, has suffered electricide." But it thinks a neater and better word is required. How would electromortify do? Mortify means, literally, to make or cause death, and the prefix "electro" would indicate the method.

Ar a late meeting of the Anthropological Congress in New York a paper was read to prove that America was first discovered by the Chinese. We protest. We are willing the ancient Norsemen should divide honors with Christopher Columbus and Americus Vespucius, but we draw the line Chinamen. If we vield this point the anthropologiste will soon be claiming that America belongs to the Chinese by right of discovery. This thing must be met at the threshold.

THE Journal devotes no little space this morning to a full account of the banquet given by the ounty society to the Indiana Medical Assoc tion on Tuesday night last. The occasion was, in all its features, the most commendable event of the kind that ever took place in Indiana. In and of itself it is worth the attention it attracted; but readers will find many things of special interest in the account, among which we may mention the poems of Mr. Riley and Mr.

A COMMITTEE of insurance agents have petitioned the Mayor of Chicago to suppress the sale and explosion of fire-works-on the Fourth of July. They regard the practice as a relic of barbarism, and cite a long list of accidents growing out of it in former years and of fire losses caused by it. The facts are unanswerable, and if men were governed by reason and common sense instead of caprice, fire-works would be abolished. But they wont be.

It is expected that the new managers of the Washington Post will dispense with the services of compositors to a great extent. A number of Mergenthaler type machines have been placed in the building, and girls have been practicing upon them until they have become very expert.

CHAIRMAN Cox, of the census committee, estimates that the population of the United States in 1830 will be 64,000,000, and that the cost of taking the census will be \$6,400,000. According to that estimate it costs 1 mill per head to count us. Cheap enough.

A CARD from Mr. Banjamin S. Parker, president of the Association of Writers, printed elsewhere, is called to the attention of the people of

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

SENATOR CULLOM is said to have had a widespread fame as a corn-busker in the pioneer days

of Illinois. A WRITER in the St. Louis Globe thinks the time is coming when the walls, ceilings and floors of our dwellings will be formed of mallea ble glass, and perfect cleanliness will be possi

THE gum-chewing mants is still increasing rapidly among the youthful belies of the aristocracy, the proper and correct gift for a young lady being now a box of gum, decorated in dainty fashion, and tied with pretty ribbon. THE Emerson family has at last consented to permit an anthology from Mr. Emerson's works. The gathering of these Emersonian flowers of thought will be intrusted to Rev. Wm. C. Gannet. No doubt all lovers of Emerson will rejoice that this work falls to hands so well fitted

DR THEODORE GAY, who attended ex-Vicepresident Wheeler during his last illness, has presented a bill "as is a bill" to the estate. It I the autopay.

amounts to about \$14,800. The items are in part as follows: For attendance from April 1, 1885, to Dec. 31, 1885, at \$15 per day; for attendance rom Jan. 1. 1886, to Dec. 31, 1886, at \$20 per day: for attendance from Jan. 1, 1887, to June 4, 1887, at \$25 per day; for keeping a horse two years, \$3.50 per week; for use of carriage two years, \$200. Mr. Wheelers executor refused to bay the bill, and the matter will go to the courts.

EXCHANGE: "I have a good mind to lay of nd rest a couple of weeks," said a young journalist, wearily, as he finished a thrilling ten-line notice of Brown's bakery and leaned back in his "You have that," warmly exclaimed the grizzly old newspaper man, who was wrestling with two columns of telegraph and a stack of proof. "You have the best mind to rest with that I ever saw."

MR. RUSKIN dislikes foreign translators, and not long ago wrote a letter telling a man who asked permission to translate his works to let them alone. He thinks that every nation has enough good authors to occupy its thoughts, and that men who want to understand authors outside their own land would better learn the lauruage of the author they wish to read; then they will not be so likely to misunderstand him.

MISS ALICE FISHER, who for four years has held the position of head nurse at the Philadel phia Hospital, died Monday. Miss Fisher was the daughter of Rev. George Fisher, who previous to his death, several years ago, was a member of the royal navy and fellow of the Royal Society of England. She had devoted the greater page of her life to the care of the sick in the hospitals in England. Miss Edith Homer, who married Senator Hawley, of Connecticutt, assisted her in her work for a long time, and was with her when she died.

LEWIS G. CLARK, the George Harris of Uncle Com's Cabin, is said, by the Minneapolis Jour al, to be on exhibition at a museum at that place. Speaking of the author who made him famous he said: "In 1844 I went to Portsmouth and it was there that I met Mrs. Stowe. She would talk to me for hours about life among the slaves, and each day she would write down what had told her. Then she had never been South and I can say, without vanity, that had it not been for me Uncie Tom's Cabin would never have been written. Nearly all the incidents in the book I told her."

An English society periodical says: "It possible, of course, that the Duke of Mariborough will remarry, but that is certainly got his chief object in crossing the Atlantic. He has acquired a large estate in Illinois, on which he intends to breed hoge, and he has gone to superintend the preliminary steps. The seleccalculated to raise the hopes of Chicago maiden-hood and widowhood, but the partner on whom the Duke at present has his eye is Lord Lone-dale, who, when he returns from the pursuit

SAYS an old citizen of New Mexico: "Oigan! Oigan! El honorable el Cortes de los Estados Unidos por el Tercero distrito de Nuevo Mexico Esta ahora abierto." So runs the proclamation in Spanish that declares open the United States and territorial courts of New Nexico, as made by deputy United States marshals and deputy sheriffs. For the satisfaction of those Ameri caus to whom Spanish is an unknown tongue i is followed by the familiar "Oyez Oyez! The conorable the United States Court for the Third district of New Mexico is now open," followed by a similar proclamation as regards the district court of the Territory.

A HOME of rest for horses is a successful English scheme. The chief object is to give temporary rest to the horses of cab drivers and poor traders, who in most cases are obliged to keep their beasts at work until past help, when a timely holiday would restore the poor creatures. Every comfort and convenience is at hand to make life pleasant and easy to the old horses. Summer and winter boxes, large and airy, warm cloths, regular and plentiful meals, an extensive stable-yard for winter exercise, and a plendid grass run in at their disposal; and, anything ails the ancient almoners, the veteri nary surgeon of the society comes with his ski

Some deem it quite an honor just to be One of the "first settlers" in the town; The best first settler, though, it seems to me, Is he that pays cash down.

A TRAGEDY. A young man who tried to sing base, Made such a horrible fass That the rest of the choir Arose in its oir And fired him out of the plass.

THE PRECISE DIFFERENCE. Quoth Frankie to Grover, one evening of late,

As they sat in the parlor so cool,

"Dear Grover, I pray you the difference explain
"Twixt free trade and tariff on wool." ays Grover to Frankis. "The difference is this," And he swelled to exorbitant size: The tariff puts wool on the workingman's back, Free trade pulls it over his eyes.' -The Judge.

Some Foreign Notes. It is reported in Europe that Oulda has besome extremely religious, and will give up liter sture. She owes the world this much repara-

THE Sultan of Zanzibar died recently, and now the Sultan of Muscat has passed away. The number of widows wandering disconsolate along the shores of the Arabian sea and Indian ocean is enormous.

THE case of the watch formerly belonging to Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial, who was killed in south Africa, has been sent to London. It is slightly battered. It bears the young Prine's monogram and crest. The watch was given to him by his mother, ex-Empress Eugenie. An Englishman recently purchased it of

M. JULES FERRY enjoys being caricatured, and iduously collects and preserves all such pictures of him. When he was on his way to the Congress at Versailles, at which M. Carnot was elected President, a street-bawker, not recognizing him, thrust before his face a particularly savage cartoon on his own presidential ambi-tion. "No, I thank you," said M. Ferry, after taking it in his hand and looking it over with a mile, "I have a copy of that one already."

MR. ALFRED NOBEL, the inventor and chief manufacturer of dynamite, is emphatically a man of peace and deplores the use of the explos ive as a destroyer of human life. "If I did not regard it as on the whole a great blessing to humanity," he said recently, "I would close up all my factories and never make another ounce of the stuff." He detests the use of dynamite by the Anarchists, and when he heard of the Haymarket butchery at Chicago, he exclaimed: "I would like to gather the whole crowd of them into a store-house full of dynamite and blow them all up together."

Nor long ago some one entered M. Carolus Duran's studio and found him gazing at an illustrated paper which contained a large picture of the wife of a rich bourse speculator. "What do you find in that to interest you?" asked the visitor. "I was wishing," said the great portrait painter, "that I could get up to such exalted fine art as that." "That? Why, that is a wretched thing!" "Yes. But see! I spend weeks on a portrait. It is finished. It is work of art. And I get how much for it? Say \$5,000, or perhaps \$10,000, if it is for a rich American. Well, here is my friend, the editor of this paper. He prints this picture. It took his botch of an engraver a few hours to make it. And he gets \$20,000 for it. That is high

Miss Rives's Fiance.

The news regarding Miss Amelie Rives's ar proaching marriage was read with great interest in Washington. The name of her reported fiance, however, is Chanler, not Chandler, and the family is particularly opposed to the d which many persons introduce in the name. Mr. Chanler is a grandson of the late Sam Ward, whose first wife was Miss Astor. He is thereby the cousin of Marion Crawford. It was reported that Miss Rives would arrive in Wash this week on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Winthro Chanler, the brother and sister-in-law of th prospective groom, but she has not arrived.

Hardly Relevant.

Boston Transcript.

The Methodists having decided to hold their next quadrennial conference at Omaha, the papers of that city congratulate them on the wisdom of their choice, incidentally remarking that by 1892 Omaha will be the greatest mestpacking center of the world. This tribut is not exactly relevant, but is a cheering indica-of Omaba's confidence in its future.

Encouraging.

ournal de Medicine. Physician (after consultation)—I congratu-late you sincerely. Patient (smiling)—Am I re-covering! Physician—Not exactly that; but on sultation we find that your case is ontirely usique, and we have decided to give your name to the disease, if our diagnosis is confirmed at JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.

Sketch of the Man Who Made the "First Purchase" Between the Miami Rivers.

> Written for the Sunday Journal. Cincinnati this year will celebrate the centennial of the settlement of the territory now comprising the States of Ohio and Indiana, and more especially the lands between the Miami rivers. The following is a sketch of the first settler and first owner of all the lands between the Great and Little Miami rivers.

John Cleves Symmes was born at Riverhead, Long Island, on July 21, 1742. He was married three times-in 1761 to Anna Tuthill, who died in 1776; in 1794 to Mrs. Mary Haisey, sister of Col. James Henry, of Somerset county, New Jersey, and in 1804 at Vincennes, Ind., to Susan Livingston, daughter of Wm. Livingston, Governor of New Jersey during the revolutionary war, and who was also the first Governor chosen by the popular vote of that State. Mr. Symmes's daughter Anna married Wm. Henry Harrison, at North Bend, O., on Nov. 22, 1795. Their third son, John Scott Harrison, is the father of Hon. Benjamin Harrison and Irwin Harrison. In early life Mr. Symmes taught school and

was a surveyor. About 1770 he moved to Flat Brook, Sussex county, New Jersey, where he lived for many years. He called his place here "Solitude," for what reason is not known. He was a prominent figure in the struggle of the Revolution, and was chairman of the Committee of Safety of his county in 1774; and also was a lonel in 1775 of a native regiment. In March, 1776, he was ordered to New York and was employed there and on Long island in erecting de-fenses. He was a delegate from Sussex county. New Jersey, to the State convention which met at Burlington on June 10, 1776, and was a member of the committee appointed to draft a Constitution for that State. He was sent to Ticonderoga and made new arrangements with New Jersey troops there. His command helped to cover the Washington to the Delaware. While ngaged he attacked a detachment of 800 ish troops, under General Leslie, at Springfield, on Dec. 14. This was the first check to the ogress of the British toward Philade He was with General Dickinson when he surrised the British on Staten Island, and also was at Red Bank when the hostile ships came up the Delaware and attacked the fort there and at Fort Mifflin. On June 28, 1778, he was in the battle of Monmouth, and he conducted several expeditions to Long island, when in the hands of the British. During one of the battles he was in he had three horses shot from under him. He was a personal friend of General Washing ton. He was on the staff of General St. Clair during the campaign which ended in disaster

In civil life Col. Symmes was a conspicuous figure. He was Lieutenant-governor of New Jersey one term, and six years a member of the Council. In 1777 he was appointed one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and in 1786 he was elected to Congress. The ordinance of Congress establishing the "Territory Northwest of the Ohio" was passed July 13, 1787, and on Oct. 23, 1787, Judge Symmes, Gen. James M. Varnum and Gen. Sam H. Parsons were appointed judges of the Su-preme Court of this Territory. In 1788 Judge Symmes passed down the Ohio, and spent the ensuing winter in the Daniel Boone settlement, in Kentucky, In 1787 Judge Symmes made a contract with Congress for 1,000,000 acres of land in Ohio between the Great and Little Miami rivers, for sixty-six and two-thirds cents per acre, and it is designated upon the early maps as "Symmes's Purchase." In the spring of 1789 be ook possession of these land, with a small colcaused the settlements to be few, and Judge Symmes was obliged to make a new contract with Congress, and this time for only 248,000 acres. He selected a site for a settlement at North Bend, and it was his intention to found a city there. But this scheme failed, on account of the military post being established at Cincinnati, which afforded protection to the settlers against the Indians. During his residence at North Bend he had frequent intercourse with the Indians, and after the treaty of Greenville several Indians told him that they had often raised their rifles to shoot him, but, recognizing

him, had desisted. On March L. 1811, his house in Cincinnati was set on fire during his absence, and entirely destroyed with the contents, causing a loss of \$30,-000. On Feb. 26, 1814, Judge Symmes died at the residence of Gen. W. H. Harrison, his sonin-law, on Front street, in Cincipnati, from cancer. His death was serene, and he preserved his senses until about ten minutes before he died. General Harrison took the body to North Bend, where it was buried with military honors. At the time of his death he was seventy-two years old. General Harrison was appointed one of the executors of the estate of the deceased. The following inscription is upon the tomb: "Here rest the remains of John Cleves Symmes, who at the foot of these hills made the first settlement between the Miami rivers. Born on Long island, State of New York, July 21, 1742. Died at Cincinnati, Feb. 26, 1814."

SAM D. SYMMES, CRAWFORDSVILLE, June 4, 1888.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM STORY TELLERS

Gen. Phil Sheridan as a Cadet, and Councilman Cal Darnell as a Well-Digger.

General Milo S. Hascall, of Goshen, was one of a party of gentlemen who formed a group in a down-town office yesterday afternoon, discussing current events and chatting pleasantly. Incidentally the subject of General Sheridan's illness was mentioned, and the fact developed that General Hascall and the hero of the Shenandoah were class-mates at West Point. "Yes, Sheridan was in my class," said the General, "and he was by all means the oddest memper of it. I remember his appearance and the impression be formed on his arrival. He was one of the most peculiarly built boys I ever saw. His chest was very large and full, his lebs short and small, and his arms so phenomenally long that his hands reached far below his knees as he walked. His physical peculiarities were so marked before he finally and fully developed that he came very near being rejected by the examining board on that account. He was a dull cadet in his studies, too, and had anyone predicted that Sheridan would have become the most distinguished man of the class and one of the greatest military leaders of the country he would have been laughed out of the academy. Sheridan graduated a year behind us, owing to a rather eculiar reason. On one occasion the officer of the day was Captain Terrell, who was at the time figuring for promotion, and was therefore desirous of currying favor with the officers. Sheridan happened to be late at reveille and Terrell reported him, resulting in his being rep-rimanded. Sheridan did not lack for spirit, and the next day he eaught Terrell off of duty and proceeded to resent what he sonsidered an unwarranted indignity by I don't think that the result of the encounter was entirely satisfactory to Philip, but he had got in his work and done the best he could anyway. For this offense Sheridan was suspended for a year and left West Point. At the expiration of his term of suspension, however, he re-turned and graduated in 1853.

Councilman Calvin F. Darrell and Calvin Fletcher, of Spencer, met in a party of gentiemen, one day early in the past week, and, as usual, began badgering each other about their various escapades of earlier days. Story after story was piled up by each at the expense of the other until Darnell got the laugh on his adversary by a little yarn from the effect of which he failed to rally. "Cal sent for me to come out to his place to clean a well," said Da rnell, "so I packed up a lot of traps and went out. I examined the well, and found about thirty feet of water at the bottom. It was fully forty feet to the surface, and a long stock reached from the pump at the top to the water below. Near the top toe bark was still on the stock, but below this it was elicker than a greased pig at a county fair. I began rigging a tackle to let myself down and Cal stood by with a scornful smile, togged out in an old pair of jeans breeches, which were supported by one badly-dil suspender, a hickory shirt, and an old strawhat, arefooted, of course—he never wore shoesand when he saw me making preparations to let myself down by a rope he fairly bubbled over with disgust. Blame it all, why don't you shin down the stock? he growled. I said something about not having been built for a climber, but that only disgusted him the more. Cal Fletcher never could stand by and let another fellow attend to his business in his own way, anyhow, and he was just as fresh about this as he is about everything else. So after eveing me a minute or so longer he shoved me one elde and allowed he'd show me how to clean a well. He tied a candle to a piece of string, told me to let it down to him when he got to the bottom, and then he straddled the stock and started to come | stitious politicians of the Cleveland pures.

down it. Well sir, I don't believe he ned gone five feet when, zip! the bark ripned off and Cal went down that stock like a terrified comet, sending up a shower of sparks and making the moke roll out like it it does from a rolling-mil 'Here I go!' he yelled, and you bet he did co. He strock the water like a the and of brick, and gentlemen, maybe you don't believe it, but darmed if he didn't splach that well dry! Why there wasn't enough water left at the bottom to cool Fletcher's log . It sourted out like a grand seyser, and the well was clean. He went about cleaning it in meer way, . I'll admit, but there was nothing ore for me to do. 'I'm here!' he relied. out the candle, and held it down so I could see, There was Cal sleshing around in the mud down at the bottom of the well, rubbing his legs and oking up at the pump-stock. He couldn't climb ack the way he got down, so we had to rig up tackle and get him out. But the meanes thing was to come. After we had not him up, and I had found that the well was dry, he reused to allow me a cent for my time and troubl cause, he said, he'd cleaned that well himself I told him that even if he had, I'd got him out of the hole. He got mad as blazes at that, and said he wouldn't pay me a cent. He'd hired me to clean a well, not to fish a man out of a hole n the ground! That settled business relations between us, and from that day to this I have never allowed any man that I had a contract with to help me about my business."

THE TOWN IN EARLY DAYS.

Old Citizen Corrects a Few Dates and Relates Incidents of the Long Ago.

The accuracy of some of the dates and incilents related in Dr. Bradley's historical sermon on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Episcopal Church in Indiana is questioned by an old citizen whose memory and records run back almost to the beginning of the city. "The Doctor's sketch of Christ Church and the city," he said, yesterday, "was a little more positive on the point of the first settlement here than the evidence will warrant. The first white settlers came here in 1819, he said. That is by no means certain. Though long ago accepted as the traditional origin of the city, it has been always disputed by some who had good portunities to know the truth. As early as 1823 Dr. Mitchell, one of the earliest settlers, and most intelligent professional men in this place, published an elaborate refutation of the claim of George Popue to the honor of being the first settler. Cyrus Whetzel, of the Bluffs -a settler there in 1819 -confirms him, and Mrs ing, widow of one of the McCormieks of 1820 old Mr. R. B. Duncan that her husband and ocue came here in the summer of 1819, and seollowing February, 1820. McCormick settled near the run, and Pogue further east, near the east binff of the creek bottom. That was in 1820. Mr. Bradley also says that "there were Indians here till 1824." There were some living in the near neighborhood so late as 1824, but about the falls of Fail creek and the site of the Shawness villages, in what is now all Madison county, there were some remnants of these tribes that held their territors till the treaty of St. Mary's in 1818 require them to leave and give full possession to the whites in 1821. The murder of two Indian femilies in 1824 by a half dozen white outlaws, wok place some miles above Pendleton, thirty miles from here, and the trial of the murderers was at Madison. By the way, ex-United States Sentor O. H. Smith, in his Indiana sketches, says: "This was the first time that a white had ever been tried, convicted and executed for the murder of an Indian." "Your own recollections of the time Episco

palism came into the town are, no doubt, many and varied," the reporter suggested. "Yes. There was one strange incident asso ciated with the history of Christ Church, though no part of it, that some even of the members may never have heard. The first church was built in 1838, and here was heard the first church organ and the first choir ever heard in Indianapolis. The first organist, I think, was the first wife of the late William H. Morrison. The second was a young lady from the East, whose sister accompanied her, and probably assisted her in keeping a school. The latter in 1839 married a half-blood "nigger," a rank offense against good sense and delicacy, if no more, even in these days; but fifty years ago, in a community mainly composed of immigrants from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina, it was something a little less abominable than incest but a good deal worse than nurder. A mob gathered around the house where the ceremony was going on, intending to prevent it. Failing in that, under the lead of a prominent professional man and Whig politician, or. George W. Stipp, the bridegroom was taken out to Crowder's (later Garner's) farm, at the Crawfordsville road ford, and there ridden on a all, and, some said, tarred and feathered, but this was denied by others. He was warned to leave the place at once and did so. His foolish wife was not molested by the mob, and was later allowed to join him, and they and the organist sister left here, never to be heard of aft-

building of that time and to-day was, up doubt, remarkable. "The original Christ Church, built in 1838. was a frame, fronting south, with a low wooden tower surmounted by five little wooden pyramids, the tallest in the middle, the others on the corners. It stood till 1857, and was then bought by the African Methodist congregation, of the old "colored" church on Georgia, street near the canal, where the famous Bishop Quinn used to preach during his visits here from Baltimore It was burned some half dozen years after its removal. The corner-stone was laid on the 7th of May, 1838, and is notable in city history as the first corner-stonel ever laid with the ceremonies that have since become so familiar. It was also notable for the fact that it contained the first silver coins of our new national coinage that had reached the town. They were brought from the East by Mr. E. K. Foster, a jeweler, who happened to take some of them in his pocket to the cornerstone celebration, and, when the deposit of newspapers, records and other 'memoranda' ters was put with them. This coinage ran out the Spanish 'pillared quarters,' the 'levies' or 'bits,' and the 'picayunes' or 'fips.' Christ Church corner-stone held the advance guard of

"The contrast between the Christ Church

erwards."

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

MEMORIAL DAY. 1. Has Memorial day been made a national holiday by act of Congress? 2. Which is proper Decoration day or Memorial day, for the 30th of May? I. R. CANNELTON, Ind., June 4.

1. No. 2. Memorial day THE HOMES OF POETS.

the army of patriotic home-made coins.

Where are the homes of Will Carleton and James Whiteomb Riley! Also, give me the address of respective agents A HENDRICKS COUNTY READER.

DANVILLE, Ind., June 7. Address Will Carleton at Hillsdale, Mich.; J. W. Riley at Indianapolis, care of the Journal. Mr. Riley's agent is Mr. Amos Walker, of Indianapolis; Carleton's agent we do not know.

TAKES THE CAKE. Please give the origin of the expression. "To take the cake;" also, of the saying, "Who breaks, pays." ANNA FLEMMING.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8, 1888. 1. It has its origin in the "cake walk" of Southern negroes, in which the most graceful participants are rewarded by the judges with a cake, or, in other words, "take the cake." 2 We

do not know. What is the meaning of the word "mescotted" What the origin of the word "boom!" V. P. INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.

One who brings good luck, 2 The word "boom" in the sense of an enthusiastic, spontaneous, popular uprising in favor of any person or cause, was first used by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat in a political campaign some

Years ago. GRAND ARMY MEMBERSHIP.

1. Does Gen. Joe Johnston (confederate) belong to the Grand Army of the Republic! 2. If so, how did be get there! JOHN HAMILTON. he get there!

General Johnston made a contribution to a baritable fund through a Philadelphia G. A. R. post, and was afterwards elected as an honorary member by this post. This action was, how-ever, decided by the grand commander to be contrary to the rules of the order.

CLEVELAND'S VETOES. A friend and I had a dispute about the language that Cleveland used in his veto of the dependent pen-sion bill a year ago this last winter. I elaimed that he used quite insulting language, but could not recall his way of expressing it. If I am right, would you give a ew extracts from it in your question column, and

PLEASANT, Ind., June 4. The language which gave offense was not used in connection with the general dependent ension measure, but in vetoes of private bills, n several of which unfeeling and coarse refer ences were made to the disabilities of the appli

cants for special relief. Ominous Happenings.

New York Mail and Express.

The loss of Oregon and the burning of Tammany Hall while the Democratic convention was at its work were "2 mutch" for the super-